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FARMERS UNITE WITH WORKERS TO GET RELIEF

Call Meeting In Oregon
Town and Expose
Graft

SHOW UP JUDGE

Farmers Call For Aid to
Keep Water From Being
Shut Off

(BY R. L. HOGAN)

Bend, Oregon, Nov. 22.—Faced with actual starvation conditions after three years of unemployment and farm crisis, the workers and farmers of this sawmill town of 3,000 population controlled by the Brooks-Scanlon and Shevlin-Hixon lumber barons, are beginning to build a militant Unemployed Council and fight back against the bosses' starvation system.

CALL OPEN MEETING

In order to rally the unemployed and part time workers of Bend to carry on a determined struggle against the vicious discrimination of the boss-controlled county relief agency, the Unemployed Council of Bend called an open meeting of workers and farmers at Sather's hall on Sunday, Nov. 20.

County Judge H. R. DeArmond, head of the county relief board, was challenged to be present and explain to the starving workers why they were not being given adequate relief. DeArmond appeared and spoke for an hour or so, shedding crocodile tears for the plight of the workers and telling them that they should not form their own committees of action but should be "good citizens" and take what the good, kind relief board gave them. He also hoped that the Unemployed Council would "cooperate" with the relief board and not cause them any trouble.

WORKERS EXPOSE GRAFT

However, when worker after worker took the floor and exposed the grafting and discrimination in the relief office as well as bringing out masses where the stores filling the already inadequate grocery orders had overcharged and short-weighted the workers, DeArmond began to get nervous. The workers raised militant demands for the abolition of the highly

GOVT. DEMANDS DEBT PAYMENT

European Powers Remain
Firm In Refusal to
Pay

Both the British and French governments have demanded the postponement of payment of war debt installments due the United States December 15.

U. S. REMAINS FIRM

President Hoover remains silent concerning these demands and there is no indication that United States will depart from its policy of demanding payment. It is understood that Congress will accept no delay or remission on the war debts unless the U. S. government receives substantial concession by the debtor powers in colonies and markets which will come under the heel of U. S. imperialism.

IMMINENT WAR DANGER

The war like nature of imperialist rivalries are shown in the sharpened struggle over the war debts, and the firm stand taken by England and France on the one hand and the United States government on the other brings the danger of war even closer to the workers of the world.

FEAR WORKERS ACTION

The collapse of world trade is pointed to by the British note as a danger signal to American capitalism that the whole capitalist structure will move more rapidly to the revolutionary way out, if debt payments are pressed upon the European governments. It says, "In directions there are signs of paralysis of trade and threat of bankruptcy and of financial collapse."

Great Britain has already threatened to impose a special high tariff on U. S. goods.

New York, Nov. 29.—The British pound dropped to an all-time record low of \$3.15 today. European currency showed a general decline, the French franc also dropping off slightly.

Insistence by the U. S. government on payment of war debts is contributory to the decline. European nations will point to the increasing collapse of capitalist currency as an argument that the December 15 payment of the war debts cannot be met.

NEW MACHINERY IS TO DIMINISH COSTS OF COTTON PICKING

College Station, Texas, Nov. 30. A cotton picking machine is nearing development here. The backers of the machine claim that it picks 91 per cent of the cotton and that the machine picks a bale of cotton at a cost of \$3.08 compared with \$18.75 for hand-picking.

Such an implement is far out of the reach of southern tenants and share-croppers. The machine will not only push many farm workers off the farms but it will also reduce still lower tenants and small owners who won't be able to afford expensive machinery.

LEAGUE MAKE RAPID ADVANCE

16 New Members Join In
Week; Send Two to
Washington

(BY W. E. BROCKER)

Owen, Wis., Nov. 27.—The United Farmers League held a mass meeting in the Elmwood school house, Wednesday, Nov. 23, which was addressed by Harold Olmstead of Superior.

Olmstead explained the United Farmers League program and called upon the farmers present to support the Farmers National Relief Conference in Washington. It was decided at this meeting to send delegates to the conference and to collect finances for sending them.

ELECT DELEGATES

Another meeting was called for the following Friday, Nov. 25, for the election of the delegates. The second meeting was much larger than the first and was attended by a very enthusiastic crowd of farmers.

Harvey Witt and John Hettis were elected to go to Washington and are well on their way now. Two other delegates from Tripoli and Gleason picked up the Owen delegates Nov. 27.

NEW MEMBERS JOIN

At the November 23 meeting 16 new members were recruited into the League and two subscriptions were sold to the Producers News. At the Nov. 25 meeting six new members joined the U. F. L.

We hope to spread the United Farmers League throughout more townships as we develop struggles, such as stopping forced sales. The farmers will then see that we mean business and aim to keep our leadership only in the hands of the farmers themselves.

UNABLE TO PAY TAXES FOR 1932

90 Per Cent of Farmers
Broke; County Will
Close Schools

(BY RUDOLPH ISAACSON)

Copemis, Mich., Nov. 15.—Only 40 per cent of the farmers in Manistee county paid taxes last year. There will be a lot more who won't pay their taxes this year. I don't believe 10 per cent will be able to pay them.

THREATEN TO CLOSE SCHOOLS

They are talking about closing the school the first of year, if they don't collect taxes.

Most of the farmers here are Republicans and still believe there is prosperity around the corner. They call you a red if you favor the Soviet Union.

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION

With the crisis deepening we must explain to them the good of having an organization such as the United Farmers League. Thru it we can fight for the abolition of taxes for poor farmers, prevent mortgage sales, and demand relief for the needy.

PEASANTS CLASH WITH POLICE WHEN LAND IS SOLD FOR TAXES

MANY PEASANTS WOUNDED; TWO
KILLED OUTRIGHT

During the selling of the property of peasants behind with tax payments fierce collisions took place between masses of peasants armed with scythes and other primitive weapons and the heavily armed police. The collisions took place in Polomka (Slovakia).

SCYTHES NO MATCH FOR RIFLES

The police fired at the peasants, killing two outright and wounding many others. Naturally, scythes were not a match for the modern rifles of the police. The anger of the peasants is at boiling pitch because not only is peasant property being sold up, but valuable property is being knocked down for a song in order to pay quite small debts. For instance in the case which led to the bloody collisions in Polomka the authorities sold property worth 28,000 crowns (\$840) in order to secure payment

FARM WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST 25 CENT PAY CUT

Ranch Workers Also Get
Hours Increased to Nine
and a Half

300 ON STRIKE

Ranks Solid Despite Entry
of the National
Guards

BULLETIN

Vacaville, Calif., Nov. 28.—At a meeting of 500 strikers a committee was elected to present demands to the bosses.

The bosses who at first refused to meet with the committee, later decided to do so. The outcome is not yet known.

Donald Bingham and John Lopez who were arrested in a fight growing out of the attack by scabs and guards on the 300 striking tree pruners, were arrested and held in jail under high bail of \$5,000 and \$1,000.

About 1,000 workers demonstrated before the jail and demanded their release. Lopez is already out and the International Labor Defense is handling the cases.

Vacaville, Calif., Nov. 29.—

More than 300 farm workers engaged in tree pruning are on a strike here as a result of a cut in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 a day and an increase in hours from eight to nine and a half.

DEMOCRAT CUTS WAGES

The strike broke out under the leadership of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union on the Frank Buck ranch and has been spread to nearby ranches. Immediately upon being elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, Buck announced the wage cut and also said workers would be required to furnish their own transportation to work—an expense to the worker of 25 cents.

100 PER CENT SOLIDARITY

Spanish and Latin American workers were the first to strike. They were joined 100 per cent by the Japanese and Filipino workers after the bosses tried to get the latter to scab. The workers have so far blocked every attempt of the bosses to put scabs on the job, although the National Guard has been sent out against them.

The strikers are in an advantageous position because the strike takes place in the midst of the tree trimming season and all trimming must be finished before the rainy season sets in.

DEMAND \$1.50 A DAY

Demands of the strikers include \$1.50 for an eight hour day; free transportation; no discrimination because of race or color; no evictions and also recognition of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The bosses have offered \$1.20 for an eight-hour day but the rank and file strike committee has refused this proposal.

No Money In Circulation In Dalbo, Minnesota

Dalbo, Minn., Nov. 30.—The farmers out here receive 25 cents per hundred pounds for potatoes, their principal crop. Since we live 15 miles from the railroad we have to pay about eight cents per hundred pounds for hauling.

The total crop won't even pay half of the fertilizer bill. Money has practically disappeared from circulation in this vicinity. I have some coming from farmers who I worked for this summer. They are as broke as I am on account of poor prices, so can't collect.

DETERMINED TO PREVENT SALES

The peasants have succeeded in preventing a number of sales and they are in a state of desperation and capable of anything. If there were rifles to be had a regular insurrection would sweep through the country against the brutalities of the Czech authorities.

In today's session of the Czechoslovakian parliament the communist fraction demanded an immediate inquiry into the killing of the peasants. The communist motion was rejected by the bourgeois deputies with the support of the social democrats.

Renew Your Subscription Now

NEBRASKA FARMERS STOP SALE BY USE OF MASS PRESSURE

Newman Grove, Nebr., Nov. 16.—A sale was stopped by farmers in Battle Creek last Wednesday. It was a personal property sale on a note for \$290 plus interest. The note was renewed for \$200 and a year's extension given. The \$90 plus interest was a pure gain to the farmer.

A sale in Gordon, about 350 miles from here, was stopped without a hitch by farmer members of the Holiday Association.

ONLY 12 CENTS FOR POTATOES

Takes Four Bushels to Buy
One Pound of
Coffee

(BY EDWIN HELGREN)

Thompsonville, Mich., Nov. 28.—Farmers got only 12 cents per hundredweight for their potatoes here in Benzie county. The farmer has to sell, at that rate, four bushels of potatoes to buy one pound of good coffee. He has to sell one bushel of potatoes to buy a loaf of bread. He doesn't get enough from his crops to pay for the foodstuffs he has to buy.

CAN'T PAY TAXES

About 60 per cent of the farmers have back taxes which they can't pay. Last year many of the farmers paid taxes on only part of their farm. Some of the farmers have had to mortgage their farms. They placed their small yearly savings in the banks in order to pay their mortgages when due. Then the bank closed its doors and the farmer's savings are gone.

ORGANIZE PROTECTIVE UNION

The farmers are now organizing into a Farmers Protective Union to prevent foreclosures of mortgages, obtain higher prices for farm products and lower taxes. The farmers don't get a chance to work on the road because the county has taken over the road work and it gives the work to other workers rather than the farmers who pay for the improvements. Those who do have work on the roads get very low wages. Sometimes they get money and other times they have to work for script.

INTIMIDATE HALL OWNERS

It was reported by Police Com-

(Continued on Page Two)

Chamber of Commerce Forms Farm Com. In Business Interests

WILL NOT HELP FARMERS IN
ANY WAY

Another investigation has been launched to "solve" the farmers. The United States Chamber of Commerce has organized a committee to discover a solution for the agrarian crisis.

CAN'T MAKE MONEY IF FARMERS CAN'T BUY

In order to make the farmers believe that this investigation might be of some use to them the president of the Chamber Henry I. Harriman, referred to the "dependence" of all of "us" on agriculture.

"Fortunately, the disaster which has overtaken agriculture has brought home to all of us the plain truth that the welfare of our urban population is inextricably tied up with the welfare of agriculture. In fact, there is scarcely a person gainfully employed who is not directly affected by conditions on the farm. Consequently, the farm situation is not the exclusive concern of the farmer, himself. It is a major item in any plan looking to the economic rehabilitation of the country."

COMMITTEE ALL RICH MEN

The committee which has been organized consists of the following 17 "distinguished" men:

General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck and company, will be chairman of the committee.

Lyman E. Wakefield, president of the First National Bank, of Minneapolis.

Sydney Anderson, vice president General Mills, Inc.

Burton F. Peck, vice president, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

M. L. Wilson, head department of agricultural economics, Montana State college.

R. R. Rogers, assistant secretary Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America.

H. A. Wallace, editor, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines.

Earl C. Smith, president, Illinois Agricultural association.

Harper Sibley, managing director, Sibley farms, Rochester, N. Y.

H. R. Safford, vice president, Missouri-Pacific railroad.

Cornelius R. Berrien, vice president, Central-Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York City.

Wendell Endicott, Boston.

A. H. Stone, president, Long Sta-

FARMERS FROM WEST ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; LET UNEMPLOYED PARADE AFTER A STRONG PROTEST

POLICE ARMED

Herd Workers Into Empty
Lot, Threatened With
Gas Bombs

WORKERS PROTEST

Win Right to March to
Capitol and Present
Demands

BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Hunger Marchers were finally allowed to march through the city of Washington to the capitol grounds. Demands for relief were handed to Vice President Curtis, Speaker Canner and other government officials whose hostile attitude to the dire needs of the unemployed shows workers clearly that these representatives of Wall Street have no interest in the starving workers of the country.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—

Truckload upon truckload of the hunger marchers have arrived in Washington to petition the government for winter relief for the unemployed of this country. About 3,000 are in Washington already, and more are on the way.

The federal government has shown its attitude to the unemployed by refusing the marchers permission to parade in front of the capitol. It has kept the marchers prisoners in an encampment a few miles from the capitol and has placed a guard of 450 police around them armed with guns, tear gas and smoke bombs.

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(Continued on Page Two)

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ington, representing at least 40,000 members of Unemployed Councils throughout the country and thousands more unorganized workers make the following demands upon the federal government:

1. \$50 winter relief from the federal government in addition to local relief.

2. Federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government, and not of the workers.

The Farmers National Relief Conference which meets in Washington December 7-10 will take up the following demands to be presented to Congress:

1. Debt moratorium.

2. Stopping of all foreclosures, tax sales or evictions of farmers.

4. Cash relief to all ruined farmers.

The veterans who are now on their way to Washington demand:

1. Immediate payment of the bonus to ex-soldiers.

2. No cuts in disability allowances.

TRIES TO ARREST FARMERS IN IOWA

Delegates to Conference
Win Release Through
Solidarity

(BY WM. FERGUSON)

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 30.—We were at Marshalltown the 29th and arrived here today. The police jumped on the first truck and ordered it to go to the police station. However, when the second truck drove right up beside the first one, the police chief began to eat out of our hands, like a good dog. Shows what united action will do.

OLD FARMER TALKS

We had a meeting in Marshalltown and tonight we had one in this town. We were all glad to hear C. J. Christianson of Newman Grove, Nebr., talk. He is an old man and crippled. He gave a real, forceful talk in language that all farmers and workers can understand.

Roy Miller, Charles Taylor and I spoke on the necessity for organization.

GOT A GOOD START

We found that the workers and farmers here had already held two meetings and had a start of 200 members. They admitted that they had not built their organization on a militant basis. They said they would get a large hall for us on our return from Washington and advertise a big meeting.

They were certainly good to us and showed us the best they know how.

The Unemployed Council took care of us in Sioux Falls. I asked a woman member what they were receiving in relief and she said, "We get \$1.75 to \$2 a week in groceries and we have to walk four and a half miles and drag our children with us to get it."

PACK HALL

The hall was packed full for a meeting in Sioux City, although the meeting was gotten up on the spur of the moment. Some of the farmers who lived nearby gave speeches that showed they were ready for a change from the present system. The farmers and unemployed council are getting together fine here.

We are in hopes of meeting a large caravan of farmers in Council Bluffs, although we have been delayed because of accidents.

CHOPPED TO \$15 PER MONTH

Fallon, Nevada, Nov. 21.—The wages in large ranches for farm hands have been chopped to \$15 a month, figuring board and all.

Many small and middle farmers will not be able to pay taxes here and officials fear a tax strike which is being advocated by the United Farmers League.

WISCONSIN FARMERS THREATEN STRIKE AT LOW MILK PRICES

GET ONLY \$1 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT
FOR SURPLUS MILK

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—The State Department of Agriculture has set a price for December delivery of milk at \$1.60 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent test fluid milk in the Milwaukee area. It has also set a price of \$1 per hundredweight for all surplus.

THREATEN STRIKE

Dairy farmers receive hardly enough for their milk to buy feed for their cows, much less clothe and feed their families. When a conference of producers and dealers was called to set December prices, the farmers endeavored to win from the trust a price which would insure a decent standard of living. This the dealers refused to do. Farmers threatened to strike against the low prices offered by the trusts.

PRICES TOO LOW

The State Department of Agri-

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BONUS MARCHERS DEMAND PAYMENT

3,000 Gather In Wash-
ington to Petition
Congress

Washington, Dec. 2.—With more than 3,000 ex-servicemen already in Washington and large groups marching from all parts of the country to demand at the opening of Congress Dec. 5 immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in disability allowances, the Veterans National Rank and File Committee, in a statement issued today, called on all groups of bonus marchers to elect their own rank and file committees and report at the bonus march headquarters 905 'T' St., N. W., as soon as they arrive in Washington.

FULL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES

Instructions to the bonus marchers also urge the full participation of rank and file vets in all proposals and decisions, the registration of the vets by their own representatives, the inclusion of Negro veterans on all committees and a determined struggle against all attempts to segregate the Negro vets.

The Rank and File Committee also announced that, in addition to presenting a petition for the immediate payment of the bonus without cuts in disability allowances, the marchers will join in a mass tribute to Hushka and Carlson, the two veterans who were murdered when the police attacked the first bonus marchers on Bloody Thursday, July 28.

Many of the ex-soldiers are hopping freight trains to get to Washington, where they have been unable to get trucks. Railroad police made a brutal attack on the Chicago veterans near Lima, Ohio, and one bonus marcher was so badly beaten that he had to be sent back to Chicago. The Rank and File Veterans Committee indignantly protests this inhuman treatment of their comrades.

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SIXTY IN GROUP

Nebraska Delegates Arrive
First; Others are on
Way

AT TOURIST PARK

Farmers Eyes Opened By
Trip Across the
Country

BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The first delegation of 60 farmers has arrived in Washington from the west. The farmers arrived by truck and automobile from Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

They are staying at the Washington tourist camp and so far have been free from police interference.

(BY OTTO GRANTHAM)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—We are in the heart of the city. We just had supper and are in the Workers' hall. Our car is on the scout car. Our caravan split at Clinton, Iowa. The Nebraska delegates made the trip by way of Sioux City.

At Marshalltown, the police jumped on our car and took us to the police station. When they found we were farmers, they released us. They let us stay at the Coliseum that night.

Last night we stayed at workers hall in Clinton, Iowa. About 200 families are on the soup line there.

WILL HOLD MEETINGS ON RETURN TRIP

We have made contacts with the farmers all the way so we can hold meetings on the way back. From here on everything is arranged. We hold a farmers meeting tomorrow night at Syracuse, Ind., north of Warsaw, Ind. We expect the Minnesota and Wisconsin delegates here tonight.

CORN NINE CENTS A BUSHEL

Old corn in Iowa is worth nine cents a bushel; they can't sell new corn at all. There are millions of bushels piled up on the ground and acres of cabbage are rotting in the field.

One of the farmers on the Nebraska delegation ate on the soup line just to see what it was like. He got up and spoke about it and almost broke down while he was talking. This trip is sure doing us all good. We never knew before how bad it was.

SCHLEICHER TO HEAD GERMANY

Pres. Hindenburg Appoints
Army Head to Replace
Von Papen

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 2.—Lieut General von Schleicher will be the new chancellor of Germany, taking the place of Von Papen. He was appointed by Hindenburg and will attempt to form a new cabinet responsible only to Hindenburg immediately.

Schleicher is minister of defence and also commissioner of Prussia. He thus is in charge of the regular army and the Prussian police. His appointment is a direct step by the ruling class to set up military dictatorship.

COMMUNISTS ONLY REAL OPPOSITION

Both the Social Democratic party and the Fascists under Hitler have made no real opposition to Schleicher. The Communist party is the only party that is definitely fighting Schleicher. It appeals to all workers to take up a united struggle against the fascist offensive of the ruling class.

CAN'T GET MONEY, FARMERS HAVE TO TRADE THEIR CORN

Stuart, Iowa, Nov. 21.—A shav and a haircut here costs three or one half bushels of corn. A haircut alone requires two bushels of corn. Farmers may also trade corn for gasoline.

Farmers who are not able to see their products for cash find they have to resort to barter to get the things they need to live.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, December 9, 1932

THE ROAD AHEAD

The Farmers National Relief Conference which is opening this week in Washington, is as we remarked some weeks ago, a turning point in the struggles of the American farm population. It is, however, a turning point not only in respect to the past out of which it has arisen but in respect to the future.

The immediate occasion for the calling of the conference was the strike of dairy farmers around Sioux City and the strike movement which rose in other states at the same time. These strike struggles of the past year took place in many areas where there had been no tradition of political radicalism. The farmers in these areas however, demonstrated that they were ready to struggle for the right to live for themselves and their children.

This struggle, which swept through large sections of the country in the past summer and fall, was of wider extent and of sharper character than any similar occurrence in the recent history of the American farm masses. This determination of the American farmers to struggle was evidenced not only in the actual strike struggles but in the much more widespread support which was given to the Farmers Holiday Association in the several states in which it was organized.

* * * *

The organization of the Farmers Holiday Association in most states was made use of by reputable farm "leaders" to prevent actual struggle by the farmers for their immediate needs. While the movement was actually betrayed by its self-appointed national and state leadership, its spread among the farmers was an evidence that "they are looking for other means than those which the reformist farm "leaders" of the Farmers Union, the Grange, and Farm Bureau have offered them. The farmers are demanding something more than legislative "programs" and speeches by "progressive" fakers in Congress.

Those farmers who struck during the past year showed this with a determination for united action that has long been absent from the lives of the farmers.

Fully as significant in understanding the background for the Relief Conference, are the struggles against foreclosures, evictions, and forced sales which have developed in the immediate past, particularly in the northwest. In these struggles the mass of farmers of separate communities have shown that they are determined to unite in defense of their homes and to keep their only means for making a living, their land, their stock and machinery. Of particular significance in these struggles is the fact that here the class lines have been drawn very sharply, more sharply than in the case of the strike. In the strike, businessmen, their chambers of commerce, and their county officials could express "sympathy" with the movement as long as it remained peaceful. In the struggles against foreclosures and evictions, they have been very reluctant to express even such "sympathy".

* * * *

During the past year the class struggle of the American farm masses has been sharpened to an unprecedented degree. For this reason the Farmers National Relief Conference, which has this sharpened struggle on the farms as its basis, marks a turning point in the history of the American farm masses. We must decide now, however, that to a decisive degree this "turning point" will not provide its own solution—it must be made. The task of developing the struggles which have led to the calling of the Conference will fall to the most militant elements among the farmers.

While the decisions of the Farmers National Relief Conference are not known to us as yet we can emphasize the fact that the United Farmers League must be one of the main forces in putting into life the decisions arrived at by the Conference.

Putting life into these demands will mean for us as well as for the other delegates and organizations participating in the conference bringing them to the masses of the farmers throughout the country—teaching them that the demands of the Conference are the only demands which offer relief for them from the miseries of the present crisis. More important, we must make it as our main task to convince the masses of farmers throughout the country that these correct and just demands can be secured only if they struggle for them.

The United Farmers League has not grown to a degree fitting the sharpening of the class struggle

FARMERS TELL
STORY OF TRIP
TO WASHINGTON

Delegates Find Warm Response Wherever They Stop

FARMERS ON MARCH
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 28.—Twenty-eight farmers from Oregon, Idaho and northeast Nebraska, arrived here tonight enroute to Washington, D. C., to attend a Farmers' Relief conference. The farmers are traveling in two trucks.

WASH. DELEGATION

(BY J. W. KOMEN)

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 27.—Our six delegates and two fraternal delegates from the state of Washington are making the trip to Washington, D. C., in a 1926 model Chevrolet truck.

At Butte, Mont., we picked up an ex-service man and a hunger marcher.

MAKE NEW CONTACTS

Sioux Falls, S. D., is the first place we stopped at where we found any organization among the farmers. Until we reached Frederick we were unable to have a single meeting, but on our return trip we hope to have plenty as we have made contacts where we had none before.

We are now in a caravan of five cars and trucks from the northwest. We are attracting a lot of attention along the highways with our banners and slogans prominently displayed.

N. D. DELEGATION

By Walter Witte, N. D. Reporter

Sioux City, Nov. 28.—After a good night's sleep and breakfast, a meeting was called and Pat Barrett, caravan captain of northwestern farm delegates to Washington.

DEMAND RELEASE OF WORKER

The meeting was called to elect a committee of five men to present a petition to the City Council, asking them to release Alfred Long who had been jailed for 30 days on a charge of vagrancy. Long was jailed because he demanded the groceries due him for a day's work on city welfare and because he is a militant worker, active on behalf of unemployed.

100 PARADE

The committee of five and 100 others paraded to the City Hall to demand the immediate release of Long and made the City Council promise to act on it at once. As we had to be on our way in order to reach Washington, D. C., in time for the Conference we did not find out the decision.

Arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, we found a good dinner waiting for us at the Workers Center, arranged for by the workers of Sioux City. A meeting was held in the evening at which delegates spoke and we had songs, music and poems.

MONT. DELEGATION

November 26.—It is 9 o'clock and we are in Minot, we are waiting for the Glenburn truck and getting nervous. We were up an hour before daylight. Now we are picking the remaining bones of Mrs. Stahlberg's turkey, devouring the rest of the cookies and doughnuts. Hans Hardersen has gone to Bismarck with a load of delegates. We want to go there too, then to Frederick, S. D., for an evening meeting.

At 10:30 there was still no truck in sight; we piled in Selmer Espeland's car and off we go to Bismarck, the rest must wait for the truck. The water pump refused to work, we must stop for water here and there. If a meeting is arranged in Bismarck we are going to be late.

But there was no meeting. When we got there Hans Hardersen had left word for us to keep on going to Frederick. Busted a tube and bought another one in Jamestown, then pulled out and forgot the tube, so we had to turn around and go back. Near Edgley we started in on Rodney's sandwiches and bakery goods.

MEET OTHER DELEGATES

It was 9:15 when we arrived at the Savo hall near Frederick, where the hot soup and coffee was waiting for us. Hans Hardersen was there playing whist and a big crowd was dancing. Here we meet the delegates from Washington and Great Falls. After Taylor had spoken the delegates made themselves at home and slept on.

among the impoverished farmers. For us the Farmers National Relief Conference must mark a turning point—where from comparative isolation among the farmers we become the major force directing their activities. Where the United Farmers League is already established on a mass basis, in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin we must determine on the immediate measures for leading the farmers in the struggles for cash relief, and in defense of their homes and farms. Each township and county organization of the United Farmers League must determine on spreading its activities into the adjoining territories, immediately.

The national organization will have as one of its immediate tasks after the Organizational Conference development of the United Farmers League where our present contacts are few and into those territories where there is no UFL organization at all at the present time.

DEALERS PROFIT ON
SALE OF FOODSTUFF

It is against the middlemen, the buyers, processors and manufacturers of food products, that the farmers are directing their fight for better prices. These moneyed interests stand between the farmers who produce the food material and the workers who consume the food products, pocketing their profits with each transaction.

Figures bearing on this question and contained in the November, 1932 issue of the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York are therefore very important for the farmer to know.

FOOD COMPANIES HAVE BIG RETURNS

In a table showing industrial corporation profits for the first 9 months of 1932, food industries are shown as receiving greater returns than any other groups of industries. Out of 205 industries

No. Co's.	Industry	Net Profits 9 Months	Net Worth Jan 1	Rtn. % Annual
Autos (Gen. Motors)		\$10,555,000	\$ 923,803,000	1.5
Building Materials D		7,984,000	133,820,000	—
5 Chemicals		36,908,000	998,539,000	4.9
Electrical Equipment		671,000	702,959,000	0.1
Iron & Steel (U. S. Steel) D		54,542,000	2,300,693,000	—
Machinery D		2,720,000	77,191,000	—
Baking		19,981,000	284,380,000	9.3
36 Food Products (Misc.)		49,451,000	614,298,000	10.7

Are the farmers not justified in their demands against the middlemen for higher prices?

DELEGATION FROM WESTERN STATES GO TO SIOUX CITY

(BY OTTO GRANTHAM)

Sioux Falls, Nov. 27.—The Montana and North Dakota delegation landed at Sioux Falls this evening about 6 p. m. The working comrades provided for us. We are 60 strong now, 3 cars, 3 trucks. We leave for Sioux City tomorrow.

At Bismarck the chief of police took us to the Salvation Army for supper.

Gov. Murray Says Poor Can Fish for Something to Eat

Oklahoma City, Nov. 26.—Governor Bill Murray, self styled friend of the farmer, has appropriated \$181,312 borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to construct several large lakes for the raising of fish.

SAYS EAT FISH

He states that every one will be allowed to fish in these lakes and therefore no one need be hungry. However thousands will be starved to death before these lakes are constructed; other thousands will live to far from the lakes to ever cast a rod in their waters; and the few who are within the narrow reaches of the lakes won't be able to live on fish alone.

It is servants of the ruling class like Alfalfa Bill Murray who are denying workers and farmers the right to live by blocking the moves for immediate cash relief.

the floor. Later in the night the truck from Minot arrived.

After a good breakfast we all started out at 9 o'clock for Aberdeen. There are now 52 of us in the caravan. Pat Barrett has been elected caravan leader. We bought some coffee and ate the rest of our sandwiches. Hardersen's car has been sent ahead to Sioux Falls arranging for eats and the meeting. The rest of us of there at 5:30. The unemployed did the best they could for us, we could get no hall for a meeting, but, we got plenty to eat and a place to sleep. Tomorrow, (Monday) we go to Sioux City, Iowa, then to Council Bluffs where we expect to stay overnight.

BURN CORN

Farmers here are burning corn, market price is 9 cents. Pigs bring \$2.75 per hundred pounds. We have a poet with us, Arthur Fleetwood, of Billings. He contributed to our entertainment by reciting his poems. Charley Mosley, the Indian who ran for secretary of state in Montana, is also with us.

TAYLOR.

Prices of Farm Goods Continues Downward

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—In a statement issued today the U. S. Department of Agriculture states the agricultural prices for November show a downward trend. Grain, cotton, cattle, poultry and eggs show a decline, grain reaching the lowest levels of the season.

whose profit sheets are studied, 16 food products companies led the field with an average annual rate of return of 10.7 per cent. A group of seven packing companies came second with an average return of 9.4 per cent. Note that these profits were maintained at a time that a great trust like the General Motors showed a reduced profit of 1.5 per cent and the United States Steel also actually showed a deficit.

BAKING CO. ALSO LEAD

For the first nine months of the preceding year, the food groups showed even higher profits. The Food Products group received on that year profits as high as 14.1 per cent, while the seven Baking Companies received 12.1 per cent profits.

The significant portions of the table for 1932 are shown below:

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36 Food Products (Misc.)		49,451,000	614,298,000	10.7

Are the farmers not justified in their demands against the middlemen for higher prices?

Write In!

You who read the Producers News are the eyes and ears of your paper. You live in every farming community in the United States. You know about every eviction and foreclosure that takes place. When farmers gather to stop a sale, you are there.

Let other farmers throughout the United States know what you are doing. Be a farmer correspondent for your paper.

HUNGER MARCHERS ALLOWED PARADE AFTER BIG PROTEST

(Continued from Front Page)

missioner Brown that the marchers could enter Washington if they could secure a hall for their meetings. However, at the same time, the police have so intimidated all hall owners in Washington that they are afraid to rent a hall to the marchers.

This action of the federal government plainly shows to workers all over the country who are behind the march and watching it with interest that the constitution at right of the people to petition Congress is so many empty words that translated into action mean tear gas and bombs.

THOUSANDS CHEER

Wherever the nine columns of marchers who gathered at the capital from the south, north and west passed on their line of march they were met by thousands of cheering workers who forced their city and state governments to let the caravans pass on their way to Washington.

In Philadelphia, meetings were held for the marchers at which 4,000 workers came out. At Trenton, N. J., workers in the Regal Doll Shop struck for one hour to show their solidarity with the marching men. Seven thousand cheered the marchers as they left St. Louis. Youngstown police failed to stop the marchers when 3,500 workers gathered to greet the marchers as they came thru. When police attacked the southern column of marchers in Birmingham and Chattanooga, workers forced

Conference Plans

SECRETARY GIVES LATEST NEWS OF RELIEF CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Delegates from hundreds of American farms have crossed the Mississippi river, some of them after traveling over half the continent, for their trip to Washington for their Farmers National Relief Conference December 7-10, according to Lem Harris, executive secretary in charge of conference preparations here.

One group, containing delegates from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, is today crossing the state of Indiana. In Illinois, a group of delegates from Nebraska and Missouri today joins a group of Illinois farmers, all bound for the Conference. A delegation which will include farmers from Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, is leaving today from a southern point. Two trucks bearing 24 farmer delegates leaves Massachusetts today.

WELCOMED BY FARMERS

In farming communities at intervals convenient for overnight stops, the farmers are receiving a welcome, meals and lodging from brother farmers. Additional delegates are joining the caravans at each stop. From localities near to Washington, such as in Virginia Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, delegates will be departing on Monday and Tuesday.

WANT IMMEDIATE RELIEF

The Conference will open Wednesday morning, holding its sessions in the Typographical Hall. During the following two days, the farmers will formulate a national farm program covering the immediate needs of the farmers of all

MARCHERS HELP
WORKERS GAIN
WINTER RELIEF

Demonstrate in St. Louis; Pledge Solidarity With Farmers

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—The national hunger marchers of column 2 representing delegates from Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, reached St. Louis last night, Nov. 27.

We were met by a rousing mass meeting and were given good sleeping quarters and food.

Today, together with the St. Louis delegates, the marchers paraded through the streets and gathered many workers from the sidewalks as they passed. At the City Hall a mass of at least 5,000 waited to welcome them.

GO TO MAYOR

A committee called on the mayor and demanded relief for 25,000 unemployed workers who receive no relief from the city here.

Meanwhile speakers talked to the crowd until the committee returned. After two hours the committee reported that relief would be given to all those who registered with the Unemployed Councils of St. Louis.

After their long trip, it gave the marchers great satisfaction to know that through their efforts the city officials agree to grant the demands for relief of the unemployed of St. Louis.

Many marchers suffered from cold and sometimes hunger in the long trek across the mountains and plains of the West, but they are all determined to go on to Washington.

We leave here tomorrow morning. Before leaving we wish to send a message of solidarity to the farmers and will look forward to seeing their delegates at Washington.

RELIEF FOR BANKERS

Bankers, however, have had no trouble getting "relief" from the state and government. Some of the loans authorized last month are:

First National Bank of Bynum, \$9,000.
First National Bank of Stanford, \$10,000.
Dillon Livestock Industries, Inc., \$35,000, \$60,000, \$38,000, \$42,500.
The last named is a mortgage loan company that has fleeced the farmers of huge sums and threatens foreclosure on others.

the release of practically all of those arrested.

The starting point of the column were:
Column 1, Seattle; Column 2, San Francisco; Column 3, Los Angeles; Column 4, Sioux City; Column 5, Houston, Texas; Column 6, New Orleans, La.; Column 7, Buffalo, N. Y.; Column 8, Boston; Column 9, Florida.

Conference Plans

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PRESENT PROGRAMS TO CONGRESS

It is expected that by Friday morning the delegates will have completed the formulation of their needs and program which they will then present to both houses of Congress, to the agricultural committees, and to individual Congressmen.

Harris announced that in interviews with Senator McNary, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and Representative Jones of the House Committee on Agriculture, they had stated that the Conference ought to have the opportunity of presenting its resolutions and decisions before the agricultural committees of the House and Senate.

The representative character of the delegates is indicated by the fact that each delegate represents the voting and active participation of not less than 25 farmers. The delegates come from all sorts of farm organizations, the Grange, the Farmers Union, Farm Holiday Assn., etc., as well as from more local organizations.

Renew Your
Subscription NowDoings of the
Advance Guard

Aren't you sorry you couldn't go to Washington? So are we. But we couldn't all go. The rest of us can sit home, put our feet on the stove and read about it. We all want to find out how they are getting along, the big meetings they are having, if Hoover gives out any club sandwiches as relief to the farmers. We want to know about the three day farmers' conference in Washington.

The best way to find out about these things is thru the Producers News. We have a staff of corresponding delegates along the lines who are keeping us posted right along. It is up to us who stayed at home to tell the people about the Producers News and get them to subscribe. The marchers are getting subs along the line where they go. Everybody at home should also do their part. Let's all get busy and double our subscription list.

DOINGS OF LAST WEEK

Frank Dent, Deerbrook, Wis., sends us three subs and pays for bundles: "Foster received 14 votes in Nevada township and 24 in Langlade county, we never had any here before," he says.

Wm. P. Smith, Frazee, Minn., sends a dollar for bundles to be sent.

Ludwig Larson, Minnesota, Minn., renews his sub another three months.

THEY ARE STOPPING SALES

John Hettis, Colby, Wis., sends two six week subs: "We are building the U. F. L. here besides stopping sales. At our first unit meeting we doubled our membership," John writes.

John Gould, of New Plymouth, Idaho, sends a dollar for sub cards and orders a receipt book.

Emil Falk, Glencoe, Minn., sends pay for more sample copies to be mailed.

GETS THEM ON THE WAY

Wm. Ferguson, Seattle, Wash., on the way to Washington, D. C., sends us one sub from Frederick, S. Dak.

Ellen Lemponen, Superior, Wis., sends one more sub.

B. J. Holland, Forbes, N. Dak., sends another two subs.

Otto H. Frederickson, Mena, Ark., who visited us here this summer, is also going to Washington. He wants a bundle of papers.

Sam P. Kabanuk, Beulah, N. D., renews his subscription and sends one more sub.

Earl Crum, Denver, Colo., pays for sample copies and asks for information.

ROY WILL GET THE SUBS

Roy Miller, Frederick, S. Dak., sends four subs from Sioux City. He writes "We are having a swell time, 48 in caravan arriving here, we are going to D. C. to get a few subs along the way."

Steve Collopy, Bemidji, Minn., subscribes.

Wm. Campbell, Sedro-Wooley, Wash., sends us two subs.

(BY FRED COLES)

Renton, Wash., Dec. 1.—Sunset Hill local of the United Farmers League had its first meeting Friday.

We tried several times to get school houses in the local districts for our meetings without satisfactory results, so we decided to have all our own. We took an old feed house, cleared it of every thing and thoroughly cleaned it. With the addition of a couple of benches and a stove donated by a comrade it fills the purpose real well. As our membership grows our hall will also grow in size.

DISCUSS RELIEF

Only half the members were present but they all took a great interest in the meeting. The main discussion was on the Farmers National Relief Conference and our delegate whom we sent to Washington. We also took up relief for needy farmers in our own vicinity.

We elected a committee to raise funds and \$9.35 has already been collected. We also elected a committee of two to visit a destitute farmer and try to get relief for him.

WORKERS AND FARMERS UNITE

(Continued from Front Page)

paid special workers in the relief office and for a commissary to be established to be administered by the unemployed themselves.

JUDGE LEAVES QUICKLY
When Comrade Hogan, organizer of the Unemployed Council, called on the workers and farmers to organize their committees of action and make a struggle for immediate relief and for their own demands, the judge left in a hurry seeing that he was unable to deceive them with his demagoguery.

The city was then divided into zones according to the working class districts and committees of action were elected from the workers living in these zones. Most of these workers had had no previous contact with the Unemployed Council but declared themselves ready for immediate action.

FARMERS UNABLE TO PAY WATER RENT

Several farmers from the Arnold

Ina Sanderson, Sedro-Wooley, Wash., sends a dollar for weekly bundles.

U. F. L. of Twin Falls, Idaho, sends money for a bundle of 125 copies to be sent.

G. Eiland Sandelin, Pelkie, Mich., subscribes for one year.

L. J. Osooby, Lynden, Wash., sends 50 cents for a bundle for the U. F. L.

W. E. Brocker, Owen, Wis., orders samples and receipt book.

Floyd Sharp, Bristol, S. Dak., sends us five subs and orders another receipt book.

Rex Backman, Frederick, S. D., sends for copies.

Joseph Vlach, Terryville, L. I., N. Y. renews his subscription.

HOP TO IT, ALL OF YOU
Roy Miller, Frederick, S. Dak., sends two more subs gathered on his way to Washington: "Will get plenty of subs before we get back," Roy says. Hop to it, all of you, we need subs and a lot of them.

Robert Kellestad, Fessenden, N. Dak., subscribes for six months.

PRODUCERS NEWS IS NEEDED
C. J. McDonald, Tuttle, Okla., wants \$1.50 worth of Producers News. "I think people need more literature," Mac says. And Mac is right.

Told In Brief

War Shipments Made

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 23.—Heavy shipments of chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives are being made daily from here to Japan and England.

Workers Win Back Cut

The workers of the Lawton Spinning Co., of Woonsocket, R. I. won back 12½ per cent of their wages, after they had been cut 25 per cent, then 10 per cent.

Force Support for Marchers

Seventeen cities have been forced by workers in their communities to give food and shelter to the Hunger Marchers as they pass through the country on their way to Washington.

Army Gives War Orders

Overcoat cloth contracts were awarded by the U. S. Army, November 7, to the American Woolen Co., Columbia Woolen Mills and Warrenton Woolen Co. These companies grew rich supplying cloth to the army during the last war.

Miners Get Pay Slash

A wage cut of 50 cents a day was put over November 1 by the Federal Mining and Smelting Co., at its Page and Morning mines in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, affecting about 625 metal miners. The two mines will now operate 12 days a month.

Too Old to Get Work

New York, Dec. 1.—Older men and women are definitely barred from 59 per cent of available jobs and discriminated against in 89 per cent of New York industries, according to the State Commission on Old Age Security. Men are considered too old to work at 35 and women at 30. Capitalism has no more use for them.

Veterans Quite after Protest

New York City, Nov. 30.—Many veterans who were given road construction work in Interstate Park, N. J., have quit because they have been forced to work under police guard and have been beaten up. About 350 quit after a veteran was beaten up because he protested against working without an overcoat on a bitterly cold day.

Drowns at Boulder Dam

Las Vegas, Nevada, Nov. 23.—Fearing that their raft would be overturned in the Colorado River, three men jumped overboard. One Karl Soderstrom, was drowned. The men were working on Boulder Dam, a project which has caused the death of many workers already because of inadequate safety measures.

Lynch Negro

Wiser, La., Nov. 20.—A band of 15 men took William House, a 26 year old Negro from R. L. Graham town marshal, when the latter and House were two miles outside of Winnboro. The marshal made no attempt to sound an alarm, leading to the conclusion that the kidnapping had been prearranged. The Negro was found lynched the following morning.

House had been arrested because two white women had complained that he insulted them.

Want to Exclude Einstein

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Woman Patriot Corp. has asked the State Department to exclude Prof. Albert Einstein, German scientist, from this country on the ground that he is a Communist.

Einstein together with Romain Rolland, Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson and other well known scientists and writers signed an appeal against war against the Soviet Union and the colonial peoples issued by the Anti-Imperialist League.

In the Richest Country in the World . . .

"Today, right now, more than 4,900 families in Omaha can't buy food—are dependent upon the community. That is 22,000 people. TWICE THE NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS A YEAR AGO . . . Today visiting nurses will call at more than 300 homes where sickness is added to poverty . . . Tonight, more than 600 destitute single men will stay at the Salvation Army shelter. Tomorrow, they search again for jobs."

From an advertisement of the Omaha Community Chest in the Omaha Bee-News of Nov. 16.

New Bank Suspensions

Nebraska: George W. Woods, Bank Commissioner, has announced: Bank of Raymond, Raymond, closed.

South Dakota: E. A. Ruden, Supt. of Banks, has announced: First State Bank, Bowdle, closed.

National banks suspending Nov. 13, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and made public Nov. 13, were:

National banks suspending Nov. 14, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and made public Nov. 14, were:

Shawnee National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.; resources, \$2,359,264; First National Bank of Allen, Okla., resources \$119,771; First National Bank of McCloud, Okla.; resources, \$130,272; Park National Bank of Sulphur, Okla.; resources, \$213,651.

Diamond National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.; resources, \$15,849,950.

United States National Bank and Trust Co. of Kenosha, Wis.; resources, \$1,812,553.

National banks suspending Nov. 21 and 22, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and made public Nov. 23, were:

Nov. 21: Ayers National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill., resources, \$3,285,998.

Nov. 22: First National Bank of Faulkton, S. Dak., resources \$257,141.

TAKE FARMERS BELONGINGS TO SATISFY SEED LOAN COLLECTOR

ALL LIVESTOCK, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND VEGETABLES SEIZED

Comrade Bruce Taylor sends us the following clipping from the Duluth News Tribune:

"HAS BAD LUCK"

"The owner of a farm in Wyoming is sore. He rented his land for one-third of the crop. The renter got a government loan to buy seed wheat. He gave a mortgage on all his crops and livestock. The collector sold the wheat.

"He sold the corn and potatoes, too, for which the farm owner had furnished the seed on time. The livestock, including pigs and chickens, went too, and the household furniture, including the canned vegetables. All failed to satisfy the loan, though the collector refused to permit the thresher's bill to be paid out of the proceeds. So the owner of the farm got no rent.

"It was claimed that the government's loan took precedence over the rent. The farm owner says hereafter he will refuse to rent to anyone who cannot show that he can furnish his own seed without recourse to the government."

Comrade Taylor added the following comment to this clipping:

CROCODILE TEARS

"Crocodile tears are shed for the land owner but not a word is said about the condition of the poor renter, who hadn't a thing left after 'Uncle Samuel Shylock's' collector got thru collecting, taking canned goods, vegetables, furniture.

"This is not in Tzarist Russia, nor in Italy under tyrant Mussolini, but in the good old U. S. A., the land of the free and the home of the brave, under the beneficent reign of Hoover the great.

"What do you suppose caused the neighbors to play the craven, and let this family be robbed? Surely there must have been at least one with backbone enough to protest. These people let a neighbor be robbed even of furniture, vegetables, and the canned goods the wife had patiently canned for the winter to tide over the hard times. What of the fellow church members and fraternal organizations with which he was undoubtedly connected? Has anything told in Spivak's 'Georgia Nigger' been much worse than this? These people are in sore need of the United Farmers League."

Editor's Note: Comrade Taylor answers his own question, about "playing the craven," which we think is a wrong way of phrasing it. "These people are in sore need of the United Farmers League," as Comrade Taylor says.

The lesson of united action is not easily learned. The farmers will learn it, are learning it, but those of us who already understand must help them, with organizers, with papers, etc.

No matter how terrible the conditions of the farmers in the north may be the conditions of the Negro farm masses in the south is infinitely worse, as "Georgia Nigger" will show. But as long as the Negro masses can be kept in this inhuman suppression, so long will the

white farmers and workers be robbed of practically everything that makes life possible.

"Backbone" against capitalist exploitation doesn't just grow and flourish out of misery. Even where there is "backbone" it must be organized and directed. That is the task of the United Farmers League and its official organ, the Producers News. That will be the main task of the Organizational Conference of the United Farmers League to be held in Washington at the close of the Farmers National Relief Conference.

FORCED RECEIVER'S RESIGNATION WHEN 500 PROTEST SALE

Winnipeg, Canada, Nov. 30.—Five hundred farmers stormed the Town Hall of Arborg in a protest against the sale of farm homes for taxes. The militant farmers forced the receiver to resign and scattered the tax assessment rolls on the ground.

Arborg is about 60 miles north of Winnipeg.

Medicine and Hygiene in the Soviet Union

Moscow, Oct. 30.—During the 15 years of its existence the Soviet Union has made tremendous progress away from the disease and filth which was characteristic for the Czarist regime. In 1917 there were 487 medical aid stations attached to factories throughout Czarist Russia.

NEW PATIENTS CARED FOR

In 1931 the number was 4,609, and during the current year it had grown to 5,506. In 1917 the urban polyclinics were equipped to deal with 23 million patients annually. By 1932 the polyclinics were able to deal with 355 million patients. In the rural districts the respective figures were forty and 159 millions.

The expenditures for the protection of the public health in the Soviet Union increases from year to year whilst in all capitalist countries it is rapidly decreasing owing to "economy measures." In 1931 Czarist Russia expended 128.5 million rubles for public health purposes whilst in 1930 the Soviet Union expended 1,025.5 million rubles.

MINORITIES GET AID

During the current year this expenditure will be 1,375 million rubles. Particularly great progress has been made in the national minority districts where medical assistance was practically unknown prior to the revolution. Today a growing network of medical aid stations and polyclinics exists. In addition a tremendous amount of prophylactic work is being carried out, a branch of medical and hygienic activity practically nonexistent in Czarist Russia. In 1931 for instance there was not one single medical advisory station on the territory which is now the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic. Today there are 28 such stations for consumptives and venereal patients alone. In the Ukrainian Soviet Republic there are 339 such stations as compared with six in 1913.

HOLLYWOOD FILM OPENLY ATTACKS BONUS MARCHERS

IRVIN GLERNER (Workers Film and Photo League)

The amount of capitalist propaganda contained in Hollywood films is directly proportional to the political and economic condition of the country. Thus, in the present stage of capitalist decay and the increasing radicalization of the masses with their Hunger and Bonus marches the propaganda takes on a cruder and more obvious form. More than the usual amount of dishonesty, Columbia Pictures is plugging "Washington Merry-go-Round" as the "picture millions have been waiting to see." This is pure trickery. The film has nothing in common with last year's "best seller" excepting the title. Moreover, the film is a planned attempt to discredit the ex-servicemen who went to Washington to demand their back pay by presenting scenes of Anacostia camp in a false light.

VETS ARE FOOLS

The plot is built around a newly elected Congressman who has come to "rip the lid off Washington." The director has even taken care of the hero's class origin. He is an aristocrat; a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Early in the film he makes a speech to the men camped in Washington. He tells them that they are a lot of fools, and "nothing but a bunch of panhandlers trying to intimidate the President and Congress."

PROPAGANDA FOR FASCISM

Later on the film would have us believe that the President and Congress are trying to do what is right by our people. But they can't because their hands are tied behind their backs by the "invisible government." And the head of this invisible government is not Wall street, but a scapegoat of capitalism, a bootlegger, a crook, a cheap politician. Now the final section of the film makes a direct suggestion for the establishment of Fascism. A small group of the bonus men is organized to kidnap this head of the invisible government and compel him to commit suicide so that the "country can once more be ruled by Law and Order."

This film shows conclusively that Hollywood has never made "pictures for entertainment only." This is not the first nor is it the last. From now on there will be a flood of such films which will be used in poisoning the minds of the masses and sabotaging any attempt of the workers to fight for their immediate demands.

DISCOVERS WARM CLIMATE PLANTS GROW IN NORTH

The recent discovery by a Soviet scientist which will make possible the growing of subtropical plants in northern climes, earlier and larger harvests, and out of rust and other diseases that attack crops, has now passed the experimental stage and will be put into practical application on a half million acres of land.

The discoverer is Dr. T. D. Lysenko, who has already earned the title of "Russian Luther Burbank" among foreign scientists. Dr. Dmitry N. Borodin, Soviet agronomist, made the announcement of the successful experiments which brought about the practical application of Lysenko's findings on a gigantic scale.

BUSINESSMEN WANT FARMERS TO SUBMIT TO FORCED SALES

WANT HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION TO LET COLLECTORS TAKE GOODS

Culbertson, Mont., Nov. 30.—A meeting of farmers and business men of Culbertson and vicinity was held here November 29 to discuss the advisability of forming a local of the Montana Holiday Association. J. W. Stahl, president of the Culbertson Commercial club, acted as temporary chairman.

ARMED POLICE AT WHITE HOUSE RAID CHILDREN'S GROUP

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—One hundred and fifty armed police forcibly ejected a delegation of children who went to the White house to demand winter relief for the children of the unemployed. The delegation comprised 150 children who elected a committee of 11 to present their demands. Six adults were with them, including doctors and nurses, Gertrude Hassler and Dr. Conanson, in charge of the delegation, were arrested. They were later given a suspended sentence.

Tractor Production In Soviet Union Is Now Increasing Rapidly

Czarist Russia produced no tractors and imported very few from abroad. Lenin often referred to the 100,000 tractors which were to change the face of the countryside. He did not live to see his wish fulfilled, but his followers carried on his work.

In 1925 the Soviet Union began to turn out its own tractors and in that year the Red Putilov Works in Leningrad and a special department of the locomotive works in Harkov produced 538 tractors. This was a modest beginning, but a promising one. In 1929 the production of tractors in the Soviet Union was 4,569. In 1930 the Stalingrad tractor works began production and after preliminary difficulties which delighted the bourgeois and social democratic press all over the world it began to produce rapidly. In 1931 the Harkov works began production. This time the preliminary difficulties were not sufficient to give the gutter press any "sensational material. In 1931 the Soviet Union turned out 39,879 tractors.

From 1925 up to the present over 100,000 tractors have been produced in the Soviet Union and they are now engaged together with about 50,000 imported tractors in "changing the face of the countryside." The new tractor works in Tseliabinsk are rapidly approaching completion and they will turn out 40,000 tractors annually.

Whilst the production of tractors in the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing it is as rapidly decreasing in all capitalist countries. In 1931 the United States produced 70,886 tractors as compared with 225,976 tractors in 1929. In 1930 Germany produced 2,919 tractors as compared with 7,522 in 1929. The figures of capitalist tractor production for 1932 are considerably lower than for 1931.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

International News

Teachers on Strike

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 29.—More than 500 men and women teachers of public schools went yesterday for increased salaries.

Communists Gain in Belgium

Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 29.—Communist seats in the Belgian Parliament increased from one to three as a result of yesterday's elections.

Communists Gain

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 29.—Further gains in municipal elections by the Communist party are shown in Bremen, Hamburg, Söldin and Berlin.

Executes Seven Communists

Shanghai, China, Nov. 30.—Seven men and women have been sentenced to death in China because they were members of the Chinese Communist party.

Sleep on Open Prairies

Puerto Nuevo, Buenos Aires, Nov. 30.—Not far from the docks are open prairies where 3,000 workers are herded together to sleep during the cold Argentine nights. The government refuses to do anything for them.

Capitalism Kills Workers

Vienna, Austria, Dec. 5.—There were 3,200 attempted suicides of which 1,068 were successful in Austria last year. This is an increase of 13 per cent over 1930. Most of the suicides were caused by poverty.

Soviet Armenia Has 12th Birthday

New York, Nov. 30.—Yesterday marked the twelfth anniversary of Soviet Armenia. Just 12 years ago the workers and peasants carried out a successful revolution and set up their own government.

Will Strike at Cut

Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 29.—More than 100 meetings of rail workers held thruout the Free State have decided not to accept a reduction of 10 per cent in wages beginning Dec. 31, proposed by the Railway Wage Board.

Jeer Trotsky

Esbjerg, Denmark, Nov. 24.—Leon Trotsky, counter-revolutionist, was met with a hostile demonstration when he disembarked here. More than three hundred workers paraded, carrying banners "Long live the Soviet! Down with Trotsky, the traitor."

Mutiny on Australian Navy

Melbourne, Nov. 11.—One hundred sailors of the Penguin, depot ship of the Australian navy, refused to take orders for half an hour. They were acting in sympathy with 3,000 who protested against wage cuts November 8 in a large mass meeting in Melbourne.

Unemployed Killed Because they Wanted Coal

Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 16.—A group of unemployed workers raided (the Polish Bourgeois press calls it "attack") a coal train near Polesna in order to obtain coal. The police escort opened fire on the workers killing two outright and wounding a number of others.

Modern Homes for Workers, But in Moscow

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—During the November celebrations in Moscow no less than 54,160 persons in Moscow received new homes in blocks of houses newly built for workers' families. Apart from these working class houses, 140 tenement and industrial buildings, 64 school buildings, hospitals and children's homes, and 10 big washing class restaurants were opened.

Communist Election Success in Denmark

Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 17.—The general elections for the Danish Reichstag took place yesterday. The Communist party received over 10,000 votes entitling it to two seats in the Reichstag. The Communist poll is over five times as large as its poll at the last elections in 1929 and the party is represented in the Reichstag for the first time.

Taxidriers on Strike

Mukden, Manchuria, Nov. 17.—The taxidriers in Mukden have gone on strike for wage increases and for a maximum working day of 10 hours. They also demand the abolition of the custom of making them purchase shares in the company by installments taken out of their wages. The company is riding the high horse and has dismissed all the strikers. It is now trying to obtain strike breakers, but the strikers have the support of the workers and this is not easy.

More Bolshevik Wage Increases

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—On Nov. 16 a decree was issued providing for radical increases of pay for all ranks in the Red Army reaching in some cases 100 per cent. The People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry has now set up a new wage agreement with its workers according to which they will receive wage increases ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. Similar increases for the workers in the manufacturing and non-ferrous metal industries are in preparation.

Fascist Woman Leader Joins Communist Party

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The leader of the women department of the Fascist party in Gleiwitz, the Czodnodowski, has resigned from the Fascist party and joined the Communist party. She publishes a statement in the communist press in which she declares that her experience as an official of the Fascist party has gradually convinced her of the Fascist party's consistently betrays the interests of the working people under a cloak of national demagoguery. The Communist party, she declares, is the only organization which fights unswervingly for the interests of the working people.

KOLKHOZNIKI

"First Five-Year Plan" Collective Farm peasants write of their lives.

A MOTHER TALKS

(BY AKULINA SHISHKOVA)
A Former Middle Peasant, Now a Collective Farmer, Age 38

Before we joined the collective farm we had a pair of horses, a good cart and a mowing machine. We had just become middle peasants and settled down to our new life, when the collective farm was organized. I knew that we would be better off in a collective farm, but the people with large families are looked upon with favor there, because some think that they will live at the expense of the others. But that is not so, for my eldest daughter, aged 16, my son who is a pupil at the collective farm school and I myself, all work in the busy season. My husband has a steady job in the shoemaking shop.

MOTHER OF FIVE

I have five children, my youngest being nine months old. When we started to work this season we were told that the women who had babies would be given work in the orchard and in the vegetable gardens. We began by planting cucumbers, but later we were sent to weed a sunflower field. The women with babies refused to go, all except me and one other worker, who decided to go too. It was cold and raining. The chairman of our collective farm came to the field where we were working and we asked for a piece of canvas to cover our babies. He promised to let us have it and it was brought the next day. After that some of the other women with babies came. We tried leaving the children in the day nursery of our brigade, but it was too

far off and we could not go there to nurse them.

ORGANIZE FIELD NURSERY

Only three babies remained in the day nursery with two nurses to take care of them, while we organized a day nursery out in the field. After that twelve women came out to work; eleven of us worked and the twelfth looked after the babies. Then we thought of bringing out wash basins and the brigade leader had some water brought from the river, so that we could wash the babies during the dinner hour. The kulak crowd are angry to see that our children are properly taken care of, but that doesn't worry us. In the old days we came out into the fields on foot, dragging our children after us and carrying our babies, tools and all the other things we needed for the day. At first we had no horses and when we did buy some, they were not meant for driving us out to work. Carrying water was very hard, so we usually came without it and afterwards begged it off the richer people in the field. Now we drive to the fields and back in a good cart and that makes the kulak people mad.

REFUSE TO WORK

On May 29 we were seventeen women with babies out in the field weeding. One of the women started a row.

"I am not going to let my baby suffer and I won't obey your authorities," she said. And we answered: "You've got to obey the masses,

and you've got to work because there is a slump in our work. Your baby is no better than the others, but if you want to loaf do so and see how much you get."

We left two of the women to look after the children and the rest of us went weeding. She joined us very soon, but when the brigade leader had distributed the work, she began complaining again, so I told her that if she went on like that we would not fulfill our plan.

BABIES SAFE

After three hours' work all the women began to grumble, but I told them to stop their nonsense and get on with the work and so they went on and worked well. The brigade leader came and said: "The 'dairy farm' (so they call us) may take a rest and look after the babies."

We ran to where we had left them and found them all safe and sound.

"See now," I said to the women, "and remember that if we do not work we will not get a combine. And if we do work right we will get an automobile as a premium and will drive out in it to the field."

The women who have babies do not refuse to work now, but the board must improve the field nursery. There are two nurses in the day nursery of our brigade at Millerovo. We must have one out in the field to teach us how to look after the babies.

The babies have not yet been inoculated against smallpox and that is very bad.

HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT AND WEAR

I received 34 yards of material; three of them were a premium for planting trees. I would have gotten more, but I have not paid up the whole of my cooperative share.

WE BUILD A STABLE

(BY PAVEL UKRAINSKY)
A Middle Peasant Before Joining the Collective Farm, Age 36

I got about 35 pounds of sugar, so we have plenty of that. Boots and shoes were handed out to those who needed them most. As ours were still good, we were given leather to mend them.

Some of our people make a fuss at meetings about having no clothes or shoes to wear. Well, that is not true. Those who complain would like to have five pairs of shoes at once. So far we have enough of everything for our daily needs and we hope to be better off later on. But everybody on the collective farm must work together.

When I joined the collective farm I gave up my two horses, my drill plough, seed plough, and cart and felt easier in mind. I did not have to think of the horses and I had definite work to do.

In the spring of 1931, I was assigned to repair carts. We did not have the piece work system then and were paid by the day. Every one worked as he saw fit, some did much and some did little, but the brigade leader put down a day's work for everybody and everybody was paid alike, whether he worked hard or shirked.

A carpenter shop was organized in January, 1931, and attached to the building and repairing brigade. I started working there in March. Things are different now and we do piece work.

SEVEN IN BRIGADE

We have seven carpenters in our brigade. We are building 4

stables and a cow house. We also make small beds for the day nursery. Sixty beds were made at our workshop.

The stables are built with two rows of stalls; the space between them is so large you can drive a cart down the aisle. Time was when only the landlords could afford to have such stables; we farmers never had anything like that.

We are now repairing carts in preparation for the harvest. As soon as we joined the collective farm we started repairing our carts and we now make them like those the rich men had, so that they hold more corn. We poor folks used to have small carts for we could not afford any others, but we do not use them now.

HAVE 5-DAY WEEK

We have introduced the five-day uninterrupted week in our workshop. Our working day is ten hours. We are divided into different categories; carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights and assistants. The foreman belongs to the fifth category, the carpenters to the fourth and the assistants to the third. The manager checks the work and draws up a table which he hangs where every one can see it, on the wall. At the end of the month it is handed to the board, where the totals are put on each worker's pay record.

We have dinner in the public dining room, where meals are prepared from products collected from all the farmers, and every one